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GENERAL SHERIDAN'S condition is better  
than it was yesterday.

GENERAL SHERIDAN went through all the  
grades in the volunteer service and all in the  
regular service, and every commission he re-  
ceived bore the date of a battle.

SHERIDAN commanded the cavalry in the  
Army of the Potomac just a year, and in that  
time fought seventy-six battles, captured 205  
battle-flags and over 160 field-pieces.

GOVERNOR GRAY'S name ought to make  
him very popular in a Democratic convention.  
If the contest were between Blue and Gray,  
instead of Black and Gray he would have a  
walk over.

PASCAL PORTER, "the boy preacher," has  
fallen into the hands of a "manager" who un-  
derstands the art of advertising, and is work-  
ing the lad to make money. He will prob-  
ably develop into a professional evangelist.

The movement among Wisconsin Demo-  
crats to nominate George W. Peck, of "bad  
boy" fame, as their candidate for Governor,  
indicates that they have no hope of carrying  
the State. In a serious political game no one  
ever wins with the "joker."

DR. MCGLYNN rises to remark that "while  
the Irish fools are sending thirty to forty  
thousand pounds per annum to the Pope, he  
sends them in return his blessing." The  
Journal is not a blind admirer of Dr. Mc-  
Glynn, but it is able to discern some practical  
force in this observation.

The letter carrier now under arrest in this  
city, for stealing the contents of registered  
letters is said to have been addicted to gam-  
bling. If so, and if the fact has been known,  
he should have been discharged long since.  
No person who gambles in any form should  
be retained in a position of trust.

The report of Spruille Braden, assayer of  
the Helena mint, shows that during the last  
year Montana's output of gold was \$5,778,-  
536.28; of silver, \$17,817,548.95; total of gold  
and silver, \$23,796,085.23. Montana stands  
at the head in her output of gold and silver  
and seems likely to maintain her lead.

If Indianapolis is to have electric lights it  
might be the part of economy, as well as  
safety, to have the wires laid underground in  
the beginning. Many accidents are caused  
by exposed wires, and the number of heavy  
damage suits reported in various places indi-  
cates that though proper precautions may be  
costly they are cheaper in the end than the  
payment of heavy verdicts against the munici-  
palities.

The full text of the decision of the Supreme  
Court in the Coy-Bernhamer case has been  
received. The main points were printed at  
the time of its delivery, and the full text  
does little more than enlarge on these and en-  
force them with citations of authority. It is  
conclusive on every point presented by the  
record, and established beyond a doubt that  
the rulings of the District Court were right  
at every stage of the proceedings.

The St. Louis Republican feels moved to  
remark that "Jefferson Davis is a man of  
great ability, venerable in years, and no more  
a traitor or a criminal than any one of the  
thousands of intelligent men with whom he  
sided." This is the old story. There was no  
question of right or wrong involved in the  
rebellion, and the whole thing was merely a  
difference of opinion between the government  
and those who tried to destroy it. Modern  
Democracy is built on this idea.

The Philadelphia Times still affects to  
think that Mr. Cleveland has civil-service  
reform principles, and says although it is true  
that a number of federal office-holders will go  
to the St. Louis convention, it is not a cer-  
tainty that they will hold their positions three  
months after that time. Will editor McClure  
hold up his lily white hand and affirm that he  
really believes his idolized President holds  
that celebrated order to office-holders above  
claims of gratitude, and will "bounce" all  
who go to St. Louis to work in his behalf?  
If so, he is evidently the only Pennsylvania  
Democrat who cherishes such delusion.

The Iowa State Register is entitled to ad-  
miration for the earnest and energetic man-  
ner in which it pushes the boom of Iowa's  
"favorite son," Senator Allison. All its meth-  
ods are fair and square, its misrepresents no  
other candidate, it indulges in no fulsome  
and extravagant laudation of its own, but,  
like the Journal, considers no second choice,  
and has done Mr. Allison good service. It  
has now the satisfaction of seeing in the in-  
creasingly respectful mention among people  
and politicians of Allison possibilities that

its work has had effect. Organs of other  
favorite sons and step-sons, which either habi-  
tually abuse rival candidates or comment  
upon the superior availability of others to their  
own, should take note of the Register's and  
the Journal's method for future reference.  
It is too late for them to profit by it this ses-  
sion.

## GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The death of General Sheridan will remove  
a great figure in American affairs, and leave a  
large vacancy in the popular heart. The  
American people have long since anticipated  
the verdict of history in regarding Grant,  
Sheridan and Sherman as the three greatest  
soldiers developed by our civil war. There  
were other great soldiers, but these three held  
the first rank. Of this immortal trio the chief  
was the first to go. Now Grant is likely to be  
soon followed by his trusted lieutenant and  
good right arm in war, leaving Sherman sole  
survivor of our three greatest captains. Thus  
steadily moves the procession which takes  
out of human sight officers and privates alike,  
the heroes of that heroic era. Sheridan was  
pre-eminently a soldier. His instincts, training,  
tastes and life career were distinctively mili-  
tary. Grant and Sherman both resigned their  
commissions in the army and were engaged in  
civil pursuits when the war began. Sheri-  
dan never did. From the day when, as a  
boy, he chose the vocation of a soldier and  
gained admission to West Point he was never  
anything else. He had all the traits and  
characteristics popularly attributed to pro-  
fessional soldiers. He had a Napoleon-like face,  
head and figure, and looked the typical sol-  
dier. He was a rough rider, a hard hitter,  
and a natural born fighter. In the first year  
of the war he developed very high soldierly  
qualities as a commander of infantry. At  
Murfreesboro he won distinction by his de-  
spite fighting. Speaking of the fight "in  
the cedars," General Rousseau said: "I knew  
it was infernal in there before I got in, but I  
was convinced of it when I saw Phil Sheri-  
dan, with hat in one hand and sword in the  
other, fighting as if he were the devil incar-  
nate." At Missionary Ridge he covered him-  
self with glory. But nature intended Sheri-  
dan for a cavalry officer, and it was in that  
branch of the service that he was destined to  
win greatest renown. Grant never did a  
wiser thing than when, in the spring of 1864,  
he asked for Sheridan's transfer to the East  
and assigned him to the command of the  
cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. His  
brilliant services in that position gave him a  
wide reputation, and the end of the war found  
him clasped among the few greatest soldiers of  
the world. His fame was not confined to the  
United States, and when he went abroad he was  
welcomed into full communion with the great  
soldiers of Europe. As commander of the army  
in time of peace, General Sheridan showed him-  
self fully equal to the requirements of the  
position, and always exercised a wholesome,  
conservative influence. He was a thorough  
patriot as well as a good soldier, and while he  
had no taste for civil office or affairs, he pos-  
sessed a true appreciation of the duties of  
good citizenship. Great men arise with great  
crises, but it is likely to be a long time before  
we shall see a counterpart of gallant Phil  
Sheridan.

## MR. DAVIS'S OBSESSION.

We do not quite agree with Senator Stewart  
in his opinion as to the danger arising from the  
President's arbitrary exercise of power. Scandal-  
ous as it may be, we do not regard it as dan-  
gerous. The Senator errs in calling Mr.  
Cleveland "a man of destiny," he is only a  
man of luck. He is not a dangerous man, in  
the ordinary sense of the phrase. He is  
coarse-grained, arbitrary, stubborn, selfish  
and therefore likely to do damaging and in-  
jurious things, and to stretch his constitu-  
tional powers to their utmost limit, but we  
feel quite sure there is no danger of his try-  
ing to overthrow the government or assume a  
crown. The real Democratic king and the  
only one we are likely to have is Jefferson  
Davis. He has long been called "The Un-  
crowned Chief of the Confederacy," but now  
he has a crown. It was made for him in ex-  
pectation that he would be at Jackson, Miss.,  
to assist in laying the corner-stone of the  
Southern soldiers' monument, but as he could  
not be present it was sent to him. For this  
touching recognition of his public services  
he is indebted to his admiring Democratic  
friends in Mississippi. The crown is of solid  
silver, about one and a half inch wide and  
of the thickness of a silver dollar. The por-  
tion of the crown to be worn in front is some-  
what wider and rises to an apex with a silver  
knob on the end. To be really royal the silver  
knob should have been a large diamond, but  
as diamonds are rather expensive in Mis-  
sissippi it was probably thought best by the  
crown-builders to cut their garment according  
to their cloth. From the knob in the center  
of the front there are curves and minor points  
fading into the plainer half of the diadem.  
The crown is proportioned to Mr. Davis's hat,  
a No. 7, and is guaranteed to fit. The front  
is handsomely engraved and the inscription is  
cut deep into the metal. Above is engraved  
in one line of script, "In Memoriam." Be-  
low, in another line of Roman letters, are the  
words: "To President Jefferson Davis, Chief  
of the Southern Confederacy." The crown is  
open—that is, not covered in on top—which  
would seem to imply that it is not to be worn  
out of doors, or at least not on rainy days.  
It will be pleasant for Mr. Davis to wear about  
the house and to put under his pillow at  
night. He will hardly care to sleep in it, for  
uncanny rests the head that wears a crown.  
Some enterprising photographer could induce  
the old man to sit for his picture with the  
crown on he might make a mint of money  
selling them at the St. Louis convention.  
When Jeff dies he should bequeath it in per-  
petuity to the Democratic national commit-  
tee.

A LITTLE speech made by General Sheridan  
at a soldiers' reunion in Iowa is republished,  
in which, after thanking the veterans for  
their complimentary references to his own  
career, he said that for all his military reputa-  
tion he was indebted to the privates in the  
ranks. "He was the man who did the fight-  
ing," said Sheridan, "and the man who car-  
ried the musket is the greatest hero of the war,

in my opinion. I was nothing but an agent.  
I knew how to take care of men. I knew  
what a soldier was worth, and I knew how  
to study the country so as to put him in  
right. I knew how to put him in a battle  
when one occurred, but I was simply the  
agent to take care of him, and he did the  
work." This hard fighter was no braggart,  
but as modest as he was brave.

GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR, addressing a  
graduating class of young lawyers at Albany  
a few nights ago, said concerning oratory:

"One circumstance which largely explains  
the decadence of spoken eloquence is the  
presence of the stenographer. The orator is  
too solicitous about the critical judgment of  
the newspaper reader, and therefore too inat-  
tentive to the conditions of immediate effect  
upon his audience. A gentleman of long  
service in the federal Senate tells me that it is  
a common remark how much superior are the  
speeches made in secret session to those in  
public debate."

No doubt the stenographer has proved a  
very disturbing element in the field of oratory.  
Many speeches that sound very eloquent and  
are really very persuasive or convincing as  
they come fresh and hot from the lips of the  
impassioned orator seem flat, stale and un-  
profitable in cold type. Many an old school  
orator of great renown would have been  
irrevocably ruined if one of his speeches had  
been printed verbatim as delivered, with all  
its mistakes of grammar and its pitiless retri-  
bution of the King's English, as many an  
orator of the present day would if he did not  
write his speech in advance or revise it after  
delivery. Some speakers can stand the ordeal  
of being reported stenographically and going  
into print on their spoken words, but the  
most cannot. By the way, if it is true, as  
General Pryor says, that the speeches in  
secret session of the Senate are so much  
superior to those made in open session, this  
may account for the anxiety of Senators to  
preserve secret sessions. They want to pre-  
vent the art of oratory from becoming ex-  
tinct.

DEMOCRATIC politicians are now consider-  
ing vice-presidential candidates with a view to  
possibilities "in case anything happens" to  
Cleveland. He is looked for a long life, of  
course, and of course they hope he will live  
through a second and even a third term; but  
still it is just as well to be prepared with the  
right kind of a successor should the emer-  
gency occur. This discussion is interesting  
for Mr. Cleveland, and no less so to the aspir-  
ants for the second honor, since several who  
have sized up well enough for that do not  
reach to the dimensions required for the first.  
Take it all around, the Democracy is having  
a merry time.

The Atlanta Constitution "does not know  
exactly why," but does not regard Governor  
Gray as a satisfactory candidate for the vice-  
presidency. As President Cleveland seems  
to entertain a similar opinion, brother Gray  
ought to write to him and get his reasons.  
Indulgence in the "Dr. Fell" style of argu-  
ment is not becoming in a great editor.

An army of devouring insects of unknown  
origin and strange appearance have effected a  
lodgment in the basement of the Treasury  
Department at Washington, and are destroying  
the files. They are described as somewhat  
more than an inch in length, and resembling a  
roach in appearance. They are provided with  
wings, and can fly. About each eye is a red  
circle and strong bills, like those of a bee-  
tle, enabling them to tear paper and cloth. Their  
backs are jet black and abdomens a light brown.  
When discovered they were devouring a lot of  
letters written during Mr. Polk's administra-  
tion. Without professing any special knowl-  
edge of entomology, we should say that a  
steady diet of the records of Polk's administra-  
tion would kill the toughest bugs in the world.  
If they survive this, turn them loose on the files  
of James Buchanan's time. That will finish  
them.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

THERE is no denying that the Democratic  
party displayed an eager longing to take Gov.  
Gray, of Indiana, out somewhere by himself  
and sit on him.

SANTA CRUZ (Cal.) Sentinel: To nominate  
Blaine the doubtful States have but to name  
him as their first choice. Until they do so he  
will not lead the Republican ticket.

MINNEAPOLIS Tribune: The Democratic  
opponents of Governor Gray, in Indiana, have  
sprung a candidate for Vice-president in the  
person of Col. Charles Denby, the present min-  
ister to China. His chances of success are  
slender. He is respectable.

STATE leagues of permanent Republican clubs  
have now been formed in all the States north  
of Mason and Dixon's line, and are just about  
being formed in four of the Southern States also.  
The total, registry, at the National League  
headquarters, in New York, is 4,000 clubs regu-  
larly formed, with a present membership exceed-  
ing 500,000.

WASHINGTON Special: A very prominent  
Indiana man, who is an ardent supporter of Gen.  
Harrison, said: "I am a Harrison man first, last  
and all the time, but if General Alger is nomi-  
nated—which, I will say, I do not think at all  
probable just now—the entire Republican party  
of the State of Indiana would unite upon him  
and work industriously and faithfully for his  
election." He is a fine fellow, and Alger would  
be very much stronger in Indiana than  
Cleveland.

In reviewing the several candidates for Vice-  
president on the Democratic ticket, the Atlanta  
Constitution says: "Then there is Governor  
Gray, of Indiana, a most excellent man and one  
of our best next week, presumably Monday  
or Tuesday. The conference, it is said,  
will not only be attended by some prominent  
politicians from this State, but outsiders  
from other States may have been invited to be  
present. The meeting will be held to give the  
opportunity such form that it may be pre-  
sented to the national convention in proper shape  
and vigor. It is not to be supposed that  
Judge Graham will either; for a man must be  
lame to relinquish a comfortable judgeship for  
the Vice-presidency." It is to be held in  
St. Louis, and it is to be held for the first time  
for several years, and will make that  
State harder ground than ever. Providing  
there is no new twist in the minds of the com-  
peters from the East, those for Vice-president  
are more likely to be found in Michigan and  
Illinois than anywhere else.

## Bound to Best Gray.

It has leaked out that there will be a confer-  
ence of the leading opposition to Governor  
Gray's candidacy for the vice-presidency, in  
St. Louis, next week, presumably Monday  
or Tuesday. The conference, it is said,  
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peters from the East, those for Vice-president  
are more likely to be found in Michigan and  
Illinois than anywhere else.

The Latest About Mr. Blaine.  
New York World's Editorial, Sunday.

We have private information of the most  
trustworthy character confirming our fre-  
quently expressed opinion that Mr. Blaine  
will not be the candidate of his party for  
Vice-president.

Mr. Blaine will not be the candidate  
because he really does not wish to be. The  
convention will be in his favor. It may even  
be so in the hands of the managers, but he  
does not want it.

After Blaine, who?

A Democratic Letter-Box.  
Philadelphia Press.

The Washington people cite the fact that  
Judge Lamar tried to drop a letter into a fire-  
box, and to say that the man who tried to  
drop the letter was not the man who tried to  
drop the letter.

The will of a French advocate contains the  
following bequest: "I give 100,000 francs to the  
poor."

A pig raffle illustrates what may be called the  
baconian theory of civil service.

Bald headed Indians are becoming numerous  
since the adoption of hats and caps by the race.

GOVERNOR HILL is a very like-hearted man.  
He is the only politician that ever raised \$2,500  
to pay for a poor widow's pig.

The smallest circus saw in practical use is a  
tiny disc about the size of a Button shilling,  
which is employed for cutting the silts in gold  
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## JUSTICE MILLER'S OPINION.

Full Text of the Decision of the Supreme  
Court in the Coy Case.The United States Courts Can Protect the Bal-  
lot from Danger of Fraud—A Clear  
Statement of the Law.The full text of the opinion of Justice Miller  
in the habeas corpus case of Coy and Bern-  
hamer on behalf of the Supreme Court of the  
United States, has been received. It first sets  
out the details of the case, the indictment in  
full and the sections of the statutes of the  
United States under which the action was  
brought, and then proceeds:

These statutes of the United States, first pre-  
scribing a punishment for a conspiracy to com-  
mit an offense against its laws, supplemented  
or preceded by federal laws made for the security  
and protection of the elections held for Rep-  
resentatives and Delegates to Congress, confer  
authority to punish a conspiracy to prevent or  
interfere with that security, by proceedings in  
the federal courts. The difficulty and delicacy  
of the position arises from the circumstance  
that Congress, instead of passing laws for the  
election of such members and delegates, and the  
States and Territories under the supervision  
of its own officers, and at times when no other  
elections are held, has remitted to the States  
the duty of providing for such elections, and  
follows that in all cases where a member of  
Congress is elected from a State, that he is  
elected for at an election held under the laws  
of that State. The eminent Chief Justice has  
said that at the same time and place, under  
the direction of the same officers, at which bal-  
lots are cast for a great number of State and  
local officers. The same judges, inspectors and  
clerks preside, and conduct the election for all  
these different offices. The votes for members  
of Congress are generally put into the same box  
as those cast for the various State laws, and  
the ballots are generally printed upon  
ballots, composed of one piece of paper, con-  
taining a long list of names, including those  
of members of Congress, and members of the  
State, county and municipal officers.

While the federal government has not thought  
it advisable to provide for separate elections for  
Congress, nor to interfere with the State laws  
for the conduct of those elections passed  
by the States, it has enacted the sections above  
referred to, and among others those that pro-  
vide for the punishment of persons who violate  
the laws of the United States, and who are  
members of Congress. In doing this they have  
adopted the laws of the State, and they have  
provided that persons who violate them at such  
elections shall be punished by the provisions of  
the statutes of the United States, and by proceed-  
ings in the federal courts.

This anomalous condition makes the question  
of the applicability of the laws of Congress on  
this subject to offenses under the State statutes  
of election laws, a